

VOL. VII. NUMBER 346

Forecast: Alberta Fair Oct.

EDMONTON, ALBERTA, MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1910.

PRICE FIVE CENTS

BORDEN SHELVES HON. G. E. FOSTER

**Conservative Leader Contemplates
House Chaining of Undisciplined
Elements of Party.**

Ottawa, April 4.—B. L. Borden has decided to house clean his political house. He has decided that there is a ripe opportunity to treat some of his recalcitrant followers for a change in some of the lieutenants, who are here today.

The events of the present session have convinced him that he must also do something to make everybody in a party of conflicting elements, and containing too many old contestants, more amenable to association with real and effective leadership. Affairs in the party have lately reached a point where it is necessary for the less hot partisanship details and confusion, which has been so much in evidence, to be removed.

Mr. Borden, after consultation with some of his closest friends among his supporters, has decided to go to the West, to take the hit in his mouth—political charges coming.

Arrangement of some radical changes in the party organization in the House and in the party structure in the districts may be expected soon. It is understood that there will be new Ontario and Quebec units, and that the party will be reorganized on a national basis.

White, Marching to Divine Service at Penitentiary Convict Peacock Meets Death in Fanciful Winged by Deputy Warden and is Slumped

MILITIA ORDERS FOR THE WEST. Instructional Camp Will Be Held in Quebec.

QUEBEC, April 3.—Military orders issued yesterday afternoon announced the date on which the annual instructional camp will be held in the Dominion. The camp will be fixed at fol-

lowing: Military District, No. 10—Brandon, 29th of June; Saskatoon, 29th of June;

Military District, No. 11—Kamloops, 6th of June; Vernon, 29th of June; Vic-

toria, 29th of June; Victoria, 14th of June.

The details of troops for the several camps will be announced later.

CONVICT SHOT IN ARM IN TRYING TO ESCAPE

White, Marching to Divine Service at Penitentiary Convict Peacock Meets Death in Fanciful Winged by Deputy Warden and is Slumped

A daring but unsuccessful attempt was made to escape from Edmonton penitentiary yesterday morning. The convict's whole desire for liberty had been to get away from the penitentiary walls, with a bullet in his belt, and he was immediately below the elbow.

He is 21 years old, and he is twenty-three years of age. He came to the penitentiary from Calgary on May 1, 1908, having been sentenced to a term of four years sentence for assault and resisting arrest.

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HIS TEXT "TROU SHALT NOT STEAL"

Rev. F. W. Patterson Condones Many Modern Practices Allowed to Pass Unnoticed.

"Thou Shall Not Steal," the eighth commandment, was the subject of a sermon delivered yesterday afternoon by Rev. F. W. Patterson, pastor of First Baptist church, to a large congregation. In the sermon the speaker said that in the strongest terms many practices of society and the business world were in violation of the commandment. Declining to say the appropriations of property of another, or the receiving of a bribe, were violations of the commandment, he said that other than that there had a right, Mr. Patterson said, to receive a bribe if one's honor was violated. So when a man was compelled to ask whether there was an expense account.

An Essential Difference.

There was no essential difference between the gambler, who was a big player, and the small-time gambler, who captured a valuable trophy at a bridge or bridge party. The former was a gambler because he wanted to young men to gather together in a downtown town room to gamble in the city, while the latter was a gambler in one of the fashionable homes of the city, gambling over a game-table. He knew that the man of the city who had a dress coat and a diamond pin was a man of social position. The dress coat and diamond pin made months ago and every time the gambler had cashed, he had to put up with a case of robbery, pure and simple.

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ANARCHIST BEAT NEW ZEALANDER WELCH.

Crown Church, New Zealand, April 2.—The world's first anarchist championship was related to-day by Richard Armet, who became the second champion by six points, 1,600, to 1,500, and was given a purse of \$100.

Richard Armet, 26, of Wellington, New Zealand, beat the previous champion, Edward Welch, 25, of Christchurch, in a contest of strength at the New Zealand Amateur Games, held at the Royal Yacht Club, Wellington, on Saturday evening.

Armet, who is a member of the Socialist party, was born in Wellington, New Zealand, and has been a member of the party since 1905.

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EXPERIMENT IN CATTLE FEEDING

Lethbridge Experimental Farm Feed 15 Head During Winter at Big Profit.

An experiment in cattle feeding, the market success of which would be of great interest, was conducted at the Experimental Farm at Lethbridge during the winter.

The experiment was conducted by Mr. H. J. Hart, manager of the farm, and the results were quite satisfactory.

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WAS ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.

Montana Lumber Works Death of Man's Friend White Duck Shooting.

Plains, April 3.—A distressing occurrence took place this morning at about 6:30, when John Pagin, a farm laborer, living some distance from town, was accidentally shot in the leg.

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HON. W. A. BUCHANAN JR.
WINNIPEG ON A VISIT

Former Minister Without Portfolio
Visits Telford, Speaks at Alberta
and Edmonton, and the Rapid
Growth of the Lethbridge District.

Winnipeg, April 3.—Hon. W. A. Buchanan, of Lethbridge, formerly in the Alberta cabinet, spent Saturday and Sunday in the city. When seen by a representative of the Free Press, he said with reference to politics, but he spoke in an interesting manner regarding the Sun River. Some of his statements were to the effect that he was able to make reference to the district which had been the scene of our difficulties, that the number of homestead entries in the district had been greater each month than year that the surrounding country had ever been higher. Even under the conditions as they are the driving up in the water level will continue for almost a month of some years of the year.

Water is Running Freely.

The water is now running freely with the exception of the two places where the ice is greatest, and where the river has been held back.

Up the stream the ice is all broken up and the next fortnight will see the commencement of the driving down of the streams.

The Record of the Past.

The following are extracts which have been broken up at Edmonton in past years:

	April 19	April 19
1881	No record	April 19
1882	No record	April 19
1883	No record	April 19
1884	No record	April 19
1885	No record	April 19
1886	No record	April 19
1887	No record	April 19
1888	No record	April 19
1889	No record	April 19 and 20
1890	No record	April 19
1891	No record	April 19
1892	No record	April 19
1893	No record	April 19
1894	No record	April 19
1895	No record	April 19
1896	No record	April 19
1897	No record	April 19
1898	No record	April 19
1899	No record	April 19
1900	No record	April 19
1901	No record	April 19
1902	No record	April 19
1903	No record	April 19
1904	No record	April 19
1905	No record	April 19
1906	No record	April 19
1907	No record	April 19
1908	No record	April 19
1909	No record	April 19
1910	March 20—April 19	March 20—April 19

This year the late William Cuth of St. Albert had cast three inches of snow on the ground and all his wheat is in by April 15th.

Child Dies at Lock-Jaw.

Brampton, Ont., April 2.—Death from lock-jaw occurred at the hospital there this morning. The victim was the six year old son of Mr. Bennett, who was slightly injured by falling on the premises of a hardware store. Symptoms of a hardening of the muscles of the neck and jaw were noticed yesterday. The boy was inoculated with the deadly tetanus germs from the manure fork.

Use either the STANDARD OR WEBSTER DICTIONARY in making up your list for the Masters Piano Co.

This privilege is granted for the request of a large number of people who are unable to procure Webster's THE MASTERS PIANO CO.

NOTICE is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the present session for the incorporation of an Alberta Peace River and Eastern Railway Company under the name of "The Alberta Peace River and Eastern Railway Company". It will consist of a line of railway commencing at a point on the Alberta River and Irrigation Canal, about one mile from the town of Churchill on Hudson Bay with a branch line from the most convenient point on said line in an Easterly direction to Edson, Alberta, and connecting with the railroads with other companies and other uses and incidental powers; the capital stock of the Company will be \$1,000,000.00 and the Head Office of the said Company to be at the city of Ottawa.

GULBERT & CO., Ottawa.

Solicitors for the Applicants.

Dated the 5th day of March, 1910.

NOTICE is suspended.

Brampton, Ont., April 3.—William McCallum, 16, a Julia Latta, 16, and a girl, 15, were committed for trial at Souris on a charge of shooting Fred Carroll with intent to do great bodily harm. The girls have had a speedy trial and appeared before Judge Cummins and pleaded guilty to shooting. The girl who shot has never been in jail and every effort has been made to have her released by the victim's family. Carroll's father is a member of the legislature.

Sealing Steamer Crushed.

St. John, N.B., April 1.—The sealing steamer "Alberta" of the Fort Hope

was crushed in the ice on Wednesday night and went to the bottom. The sealers started to bring them up but the loss, rescued the 165 members of the crew, and brought them here.

The steamer, though the largest number of seals ever recorded here, numbering 40,000 skins, valued at about

\$125,000, skins, valued at about

100,000 skins, valued at about

LOD'S DAY ESSENTIAL TO CHRISTIAN CHURCH

When It is no Longer Observed in
Church Is Doomed, Says Rev. W.
G. Reid in First Preacher's
Speech on the Subject—
Say Better than Eastern City.

In the course of a special address on the observation of the Sabbath and the work of the Lord's Day Alliance in Canada, Rev. W. G. Reid, of Montreal, said the first time he ever lived in a spangled world was through the eyes of the children. He had been a child when he was two years old, and he had seen the Sabbath observed in the homes of his parents and, from his intimate knowledge of conditions at that particular time, he knew that the Sabbath that Sunday was better kept in Edmonton than in the city of Montreal. He said that when he was a child the quiet which preceded Edmonton on the last day of the week, and hoped the Lord's Day would be observed.

Spurred to Sunday Care.

With regard to Sunday care, Mr. Reid said that all who had occasionally ridden on electric cars on Sunday, he would vote again for the reason that the most in charge of their own time, and that the Sabbath was the week's work. When street cars were run on Sunday, there should be given to the Sabbath the same rest as one other day of the week as a holiday. The only harm in going out on the Sabbath was that it involved the labor of others, on that day that was set aside for rest.

Mistaken Conceptions.

The speaker spoke of the mistaken conception of the Christian Sabbath which are so prevalent. The Christians do Sabbath, the day of rest, the week or the month, and the Sabbath of the Jews, observed under the Mosaic law, was a day of rest, but the Jews were, naturally, different in their institutions. The object of the Christians Sabbath was to remember the resurrection of the Christ. The Jewish Sabbath was largely because on the Sabbath day they could not work from the completed work of creation.

The Lord's Day was a day of intend not to work, but to rest, to rejoice over the "rest" of the week, but for a time of rest, repose and of reflection on spiritual matters, and not for a day of rest.

To the Jews the Sabbath was a day of rest. Work, as any other crime payable by death, was the first and greatest sin, and man for the Sabbath, and to perform works of mercy, and to observe the Sabbath, and the Jewish traditions and the letter of the law.

New Idea of Creation.

The speaker thought that few people may have realized the completeness of the world as created in the beginning in seven literal days of twenty-four hours each.

It was not necessary to believe this a day with the Lord.

The Bible states that a day with the Lord was longer than a thousand years, and the investigations of scientists had shown that there were long periods of thousands of years between the creation of the earth.

This was generally accepted as a fact. That the "days" could not have been twenty-four hours each was shown by the fact that the Mosaic record stated that the sun was not created until the fourth day.

Absurdity in Observations.

The Sabbath law was one day of seven, and the observance of rest was created in the beginning in seven literal days of twenty-four hours each.

It was not necessary to believe this a day with the Lord.

The Bible states that a day with the Lord was longer than a thousand years, and the investigations of scientists had shown that there were long periods of thousands of years between the creation of the earth.

This was generally accepted as a fact. That the "days" could not have been twenty-four hours each was shown by the fact that the Mosaic record stated that the sun was not created until the fourth day.

The observation of one day in seven as a day of rest was, however, by no means peculiar to the great nations of the world, and the fact, if it had been departed from, as in France at the time of the revolution, did not affect the observance of its restoration. It seemed to be a law grounded in the necessity of man's nature, and not in the commandments of God.

The Lord's Day, however, was the Christian church that very existence depended upon it. On the other hand, it was not long since that Christianity would be doomed.

Terrible Storm in Spain.

Montreal, April 3.—Signs have been posted on the north coast of Africa and the southern coast of Europe, to warn of a terrific storm which is still raging. In the opinion of the Spanish government, if a friend the loss of life will be heavy, as many as 1,000 persons are believed to have perished. The Spanish government has issued a warning to all shipping. They have received advice received here today, received a report from the British Consulate, which was driven ashore near Valencia.

Blackmail Leader Shot.

New York, N. Y., April 4.—Lured into a trap by police, a notorious blackmailer, when he tried to勒索 \$50,000, Alfonso Viscovich, whom the authorities called a "blackmailing, international blackmailing, socialist," was shot dead in the Bronx. His body was found at midnight.

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Twenty men were involved in the strike.

G. P. Wright Strike.

Toronto, April 4.—Walter Fisher, manager of a chain of 400 drug stores, was sentenced this morning by Justice Dawson to four months and three days imprisonment for mail robbery.

He was fined \$100.

Twenty men were involved in the strike.

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GERMAN AERONAUTS KILLED.

Horrible Blame Given to Buffalo.

Holmes, April 2.—The German balloon Pommern, which made an ascent here this afternoon, and came down in the English Channel, under most tragic circumstances in the Baltic Sea.

The balloon crew live included the British master, Mr. Edward, Mr. Debach and Mr. Denev. The last of the crew was picked up as it clung to his injuries while the fourth was reported as a survivor.

Mr. Holmes, director of the British Wool Research Board, Mr. Debach and Mr. Denev were all picked up as survivors. The balloon crew was named Hein, according to the account of the air gas workers.

With the basket weighed wildly and was torn to pieces, the crew were scattered in a great circle and disappeared into the clouds, at a terrible speed.

Thousands of spectators, including a large number of British sailors, witnessed the accident, ran along the roads, expecting the basket to break away. The basket did not break away until it reached Swinemunde, 16 miles north of Stettin, over which it passed at a height of 1,000 feet, and the accident took place at the time of the start.

The basket fell in the sea, and was found to contain the bodies of the crew.

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WARRIORS OF OLD LAND ALERT, SAYS LECTURER

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SHIP YARD PROVES A FAILE

Shipyards Who Accepted 8-cent
Taxes & Turned to Government to
Unite.

London, April 3.—Sir Christopher Furness' plan of operating the ship yards on the basis of 8-cent taxes, and turning to the Government to provide immigration to the West Indies, has collapsed.

The employers, who accepted his proposal, voted against it, and now complain that their expectations of fall trade are not being realized.

Sir Christopher's plan, which received the cordial support of former Canadian Prime Minister Sir Wilfrid Laurier, was to give the shipyards a tax-free zone, and to turn to the Government to provide immigration to the West Indies.

The shipyards are to be the best class of immigrants, and the Government is to be asked to provide them with land, tools, and equipment.

There is no record of the success of the scheme, and the shipyards are to be turned over to the Canadian Government.

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Edmonton Daily Bulletin

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TELEPHONES.

1516 Manager Monk and Reporters
1517 Classified Advertising and Job
Printing Department.

Advertising rate cards on application.

Billing Office, and Death Notices No
per insertion.Address all communications to the
Company, Edmonton, Alta.Subscribers wishing to change their
address must give old as well as new
address.C. F. HATER,
Business Manager.**MONDAY, APRIL 4, 1916.****SHOULD THE IMMIGRATION
CAMPAIGN BE STOPPED?**

Not many, if any state, in Western Canada, will agree with Mr. Monk that the time has arrived when Canada could stop efforts to induce suitable immigrants to come here, relying on the momentum already gained to carry on the movement.

Immigration effort is, of course, a means to an end, and like other means, should be dropped when the end has been gained. It is adopted, however, as a means to an end, to occupy land to be occupied or other forms of natural resources to be developed, and to which people do not voluntarily come in as large numbers as is desirable. When that object has been attained, it would be foolish and unwise to drop the campaign, which have been occupied or the resources put in process of development, or when the tide of humanity has set so strongly toward the country that it is certain to continue without further encouragement, it would be foolish and unwise to drop the campaign to keep up the campaign no longer necessary.

But has Canada reached that stage of evolution where it would be safe to abandon the effort found necessary to induce immigration, and to let others in getting them? Are the resources and opportunities of this country so widely and favorably known among the peoples of the world that the most desirable of those who could continue to flock to our shores would come to us, agents, and closed the effort elsewhere, wherein the products of Canada are shown and through which the country is kept before the public?

Not ill Mr. Monk and his colleagues reason well. For Mr. Monk could not know the knowledge of Canada now exists in the minds of people throughout the sea—let not altogether. He would keep open office in Great Britain, would exhibit our products at fairs and would run advertisements in periodicals to rely absolutely on the favorable knowledge the country has gained abroad as sufficient to induce people to come without some effort being made.

But we have seen that, that the end of effort, Mr. Monk's effort is useless when blind, and that the effort he would suspend is the kind which alone produces success. In the days of the old regime we had an office in London, we exhibited products at fairs abroad, and ran advertisements in newspapers. But we did not get immigrants—let least not nearly enough of them to replace the Canadians who annually drifted across the boundary to the United States. We may have got value for the money spent, but we certainly got nothing like the value for it if we are getting today.

The most notable difference between the former immigration policy and the present is not in the kind of effort, but in the amount of change of course. We are more advanced and more promising means employed. But the most marked difference was in the amount of work undertaken and the energy which went into it. The old regime did not care about it. The new regime, at least, has participated. Exhibits at fairs were more frequently made, and what was of more importance, permanent exhibits were established in the large centres of population and were sent out the country and shown in the towns. The old regime, however, was examined and vitalized. As had been done under the former government, the self-interest of powerful corporations was utilized, with this difference, however, that whereas the corporation formerly did nothing but grab the rewards they were more anxious to receive the rewards they got them.

But supplementing to all this indirect and impersonal campaigning, the immigration agent was sent out. Men who knew what Canada was, were employed to teach in Canada and

"half Canada" to people whom they had formerly known, while they found out the ways of countries which they had never been in. Men of whom were men who had spent years in Canada on the land and from personal experience could tell exactly what had to be done to achieve success here and what measure of success could be achieved by direct application. In this way this personal presentation of the country by men who knew what they were talking about and to whom they were talking which made the exhibits and the advertising effective. Within them we might indeed have got people fearing in the future. But we could not have got results at all to be compared to the results which have been secured with them and largely through their efforts.

Mr. Monk's effort is to recall the agents, to shut up most of the offices, to cut down the advertising propaganda; in a word, to reduce the immigration campaign to the dimensions of that carried on under the former government. The former government, however, had a much larger budget than the latter.

The circumstances are all to the contrary. We have got thousands of new citizens in the past few years, but not a million. If Canada is better known abroad now than ten years ago, so also are Canada's rivals in the immigration field. Australia and New Zealand and South Africa are all ahead of us. The British Dominions, they are looking for them largely in the British Isles, where we, too, are looking. If our efforts were slackened it is altogether unreasonable to suppose that the stream of British immigrants would continue to flow, and the inducements being offered by these rivals. The United States, too, is awakening to the need of a campaign, not indeed to get more people but to keep the people who are there from coming to Canada. A campaign, however, is not yet started. It has been launched in the States from which most of our American settlers are coming and is being urged on around both of patriotism and self-interest.

If our efforts were stopped, I am afraid that Canada would be off result so far as immigration from those States is concerned.

Unquestionably the time will come when Canada may relax her efforts to induce immigrants to settle on her unoccupied lands, but that time is not yet even near. To relax the effort now would be to give up what giving up means disaster and when holding on means even greater success than was when the effort was started.

The inclemency continues to enrich the evening air with the aroma of a Turkish cigarette. The residents of the vicinity, however, do not relish Oriental odors even when produced in a moderate amount and the expense.

The campaign was established at public expense and is run at public expense, though the chief end of its operation seems to be to help certain private parties run their business concerns at least in part.

The plant now smokes about 1,000 tons of a variegated mixture per month. Most of this is smoke from the liveries, stables, feed stores, and the private stables of gentlemen fortunate enough to be able to maintain private stables in the city.

Nothing is charged for burning this. It is paid for in equal proportions by the man who has no horse and by the man who owns fifty horses and uses them as machine in his business. That is to say, the man who has a hundred head of cattle has rendered the verdict that a man who has a hundred head of cattle and alcohol is not at his best. While the dangers of excessive use of alcohol drink are well known, the danger of the use of tobacco is higher than that.

If it has to be used, then it should be as feasible as possible. My unbiased mind should be able to conceive in the word of Mr. Gladstone, "Drink moderately because you are more liable because more continuous than war."

The drug problem may be studied from many angles. We have been told that of the individual. Some people are born to drink and others are not. God himself knows. It may be that some men make themselves drunk at present in Canada as is implied to consider. It from this standpoint, however, that they have ground for their contention that the temperance question is not a simple one. There is a subject touching the moral, mental and physical welfare of the individual.

We have tried to make the problem of prohibition a simple one, but we have seen the world a large number of rules that the liquor people failed to see that there were too many interests involved.

In none of the prominent medical men, however, has great difficulty been experienced in the treatment of the disease.

We are now driven back to the point we have now taken stand.

What we desire in this democratic count

is to get whether licorice should be sold with its content. If the content of all the liquors in the market should be limited to 40 per cent, then all other medicinal directions. We are in the face of the fact that the majority of the states shall decide the question.

Mr. Wilfrid Laurier was forced

to withdraw his bill because

he did not have a majority vote of

the House of Commons.

He was willing to go through his administration, it is his

belief, to make those who benefit

from it pay for it.

Premier Asquith seems to have made

up his mind that if he has to fight

the battle, he is the man to choose the ground and the time.

He accordingly intimated that both the veto bill and the budget are to

pass the House of Commons with as

little delay as possible. The Nation-

als want the veto bill but not the budget taxes on Irish whisky. If they could get this deal, then they would like to sit down and discuss with the Government what concessions they planned as to the price of continuing the ministers in power. This position Mr. Asquith declines to get himself into, however, he announces practically that the time is ripe to get through the House of Commons because the Liberals have done squabbling about the veto. This puts the Nationalists in the position of having to support both measures or face a general election, with the chance of the Unionists coming into power. The Nationalists have no particular liking for a veto bill, but with an empty treasury, and just now their treasury is empty. Under the pressure, therefore, they can be compelled to accept the measure.

It is like to order a cigar one likes and want to avoid if possible another appeal to the country. To the Unionists on the other hand the challenge is that if another election comes, they will have to fight both the veto bill and the budget.

A former Minnesota now residing in Canada writes a Chicago paper on the "Who-go-to-Canada" question as follows: "I'll tell you what it boils down to. Ever since the settlement of this country began there has been a struggle between the man who breaks the law and the man who breaks the law is going to be jailed. It doesn't matter if he is as spry as a gopher or as hasty as a buffalo. It doesn't mean odds if he can crawl into a primitive hole and hide. All he has to do is to get into jail, and sure."

He has availed himself of Neuralgia and have doctoring a great deal without getting much benefit. For the last two years I have been taking Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain-Pills and they always relieve me. It has been a great benefit, and I think Neuralgia that I sometimes thought would go crazy. Sometimes it is necessary to take two of them, but never more, and they are sure to relieve me." MRS. FERRIER, 2434 Lynn St., Lincoln, Neb.

Dr. Miles' Anti-Pain-Pills. If he does not send you a sample, enclose airmail postage.

DR. MILES MEDICAL CO., Tacoma.



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